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COMPTDENTIAL

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY

Yugoslavia

SUBJECT

Status of Antimony Mining

25X1A

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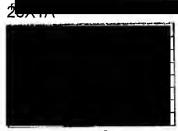


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- 1. "Yugoslavia is the second or third largest producer of antimony in Europe. The 1939 metal production was 1500 metric tons and the ore held 8% Sb. World War II robbed the mines of their richest ore. The ore contents in 1946 amounted to only 4% Sb and have since decreased; the present average grade is 2 2.5% /14 Jan 547.
- 2. "The main mining district lies southeast of Loznica in northwest Serbia where the following mines are located: Brasina, Padjine, Mamutovac and Zavorje. At Brasina, near the Drina River a new concentrator has been erected, the equipment coming from the US. Coarse jigs, sand jigs, Wilfley tables and flotation cells have been installed. The plant has been in operation since September 1953. Gravity concentrates have 10 35% Sb and flotation concentrates 50 55%. All four of the above mines deliver their ore to this concentrator. A new eight by recovery connects it with the smelters in Zajača, Sic at present ∠14 Jan 52√ the only smelters in operation.
- 3. "Further southeast, near Krupanj, are the mines Dobri Potok and Stolice, each with its own flotation plant. Concentrates averaging 40 60% are delivered to Zajaca, 40 miles away by road. In southeast Serbia is the mine Bujanova, its flotation plant producing rich concentrates of 60 65%. Concentrates of transported to Loznica-Zajaja by train.
- 14. "In 1952 Yugoslavia produced 1329 tons of antimony. In 1953 production was approximately 1400 tons. Zajača also produces crystaline antimony crudum (Sb₂O₃) of highest quality, 71% Sb. An increase of 15% in metal production is anticipated in 1954. Home consumption amounts to 200 300 tons and the bulk of the production is being exported to the US, to West Germany, etc 14 Jan 547.
- 5. "In the polyvinyl factory near Split, Dalmatia, a pilot plant was erected to test the new amalgam metallurgic process for treatment of antimony ores, invented by fnu/ Ruthner."

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